

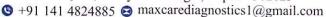
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LIE

Signature Medical Examiner:

Other:

 B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave - II, Near Axis Bank Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023





Date of Examination: 04 00 2022	
Name: DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGHAge	: 37 yy DOB: 22.06.1905 Sex: Male
Referred By: Bank of Baroda	
Photo ID: 10, Emp. 10#: 800	80
Ht: <u>173</u> (cm)	Wt: 75 (Kg)
Chest (Expiration): 9 4 (cm)	Abdomen Circumference:Q Q (cm)
Blood Pressure: 124 70 mm Hg PR: 44/mi	n RR: 18/min Temp: Afelole
вмі	
Eye Examination: RIE _ 6 6 , N/6	NCB, (with Class)

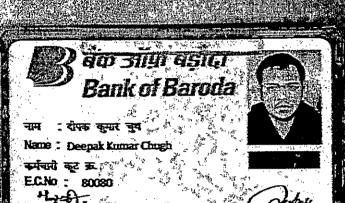
General Physical Examination

On examination he/she appears physically and mentally fit: Yes/No

Name of Examinee: Deepak Kymar (HU4H

Name Medical Examiner Dr. U.C. Gupls Signature Of Examine

> Dr. U. C. GUPTA MBBS, MD (Physician) RMC No. 291



Dries Constants
MBES MUSICANIAN

AND STANSON



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 B-14, Vidhyadhar Enclave - II, Near Axis Bank Central Spine, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur - 302023

● +91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



Patient ID :-12221570 Date :- 04/08/2022

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company:- Mr.MEDI ASSIST TPA

Final Authentication: 04/08/2022 16:53:30

NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

Age:- 37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days

Sex :- Male

HAEMATOLOGY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
FULL BODY HEALTH CHECKUP BELOW 4	O MALE		1
HAEMOGARAM	O WIT CEE		
HAEMOGLOBIN (Hb)	15.8	g/dL	13.0 - 17.0
TOTAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT	4.30	/cumm	4.00 - 10.00
DIFFERENTIAL LEUCOCYTE COUNT			
NEUTROPHIL	52.0	%	40.0 - 80.0
LYMPHOCYTE	40.0	%	20.0 - 40.0
EOSINOPHIL	3.0	%	1.0 - 6.0
MONOCYTE	5.0	%	2.0 - 10.0
BASOPHIL	0.0	%	0.0 - 2.0
TOTAL RED BLOOD CELL COUNT (RBC)	5.46	x10^6/uL	4.50 - 5.50
HEMATOCRIT (HCT)	50.00	%	40.00 - 50.00
MEAN CORP VOLUME (MCV)	93.0	ur .	83.0 - 101.0
MEAN CORP HB (MCH)	28.9	pg	27.0 - 32.0
MEAN CORP HB CONC (MCHC)	31.1 L	g/dL	31.5 - 34.5
PLATELET COUNT	168	x10^3/uL	150 - 410
RDW-CV	14.8 H	%	11.6 - 14.0
MENTZER INDEX A complete blood picture (CBP) is a kind of blood tes	17.03 H	s a person's overall health and	0.00 - 0.00

A complete blood picture (CBP) is a kind of blood test that is done to assess a person's overall health and diagnose a wide range of health disorders like leukemia, anemia and other infections.

A complete blood count (CBC) is a complete blood test that diagnose many components and features of a persons blood which includes: -

(CBC): Methodology: TLC,TRBC,PCV,PLT Impedance method, HB Calorimetric method, and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: MINDRAY BC-3000 Plus 3 part automatic analyzer,

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Technologist Page No: 1 of 16 DR.TANU RUNGTA

^{*}Red Blood Cells (RBC), which carry oxygen -

^{*}White Blood Cells (WBC), which help in fighting against infections -

^{*}Hemoglobin, which is the oxygen carrying protein in the red blood cells -

^{*}Hematocrit (HCT), the proportion of RBC to the fluid component, or plasma present in blood -

^{*}Platelets, which aid in blood clotting



Age :-Sex :-

Male

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10:35:34

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HAEMATOLOGY

Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)

05

mm in 1st hr

00 - 15

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR or sed rate) is a relatively simple, inexpensive, non-specific test that has been used for many years to help detect inflammation associated with conditions such as infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases.ESR is said to be a non-specific test because an elevated result often indicates the presence of inflammation but does not tell the health practitioner exactly where the inflammation is in the body or what is causing it. An ESR can be affected by other conditions besides inflammation. For this reason, the ESR is typically used in conjunction with other tests, such as C-reactive protein. ESR is used to help diagnose certain specific inflammatory diseases, including temporal arteritis, systemic vasculitis and polymyalgia rheumatica. (For more on these, read the article on Vasculitis.) A significantly elevated ESR is one of the main test results used to support the diagnosis. This test may also be used to monitor disease activity and response to therapy in both of the above diseases as well as



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Janu DR.TANU RUNGTA



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Age :-37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days

Sex :-Male

(CBC): Methodology: TLC,DLC Fluorescent Flow cytometry, HB SLS method,TRBC,PCV,PLT Hydrodynamically focused Impedance. and MCH,MCV,MCHC,MENTZER INDEX are calculated. InstrumentName: Sysmex 6 part fully automatic analyzer XN-L,Japan



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NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

Age:- 37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days

Sex :- Male

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval	
FASTING BLOOD SUGAR (Plasma) Methord:- GOD POD	91.6	mg/dl	70.0 - 115.0	

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)

Diabetes Mellitus (DM)

111 - 125 mg/dL

> 126 mg/dL

Instrument Name: HORIBA CA60 Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm,

hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin

therapy or various liver diseases.

BLOOD SUGAR PP (Plasma) Methord:- GOD PAP

95.5

mg/dl

70.0 - 140.0

Instrument Name: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Elevated glucose levels (hyperglycemia) may occur with diabetes, pancreatic neoplasm, hyperthyroidism and adrenal cortical hyper-function as well as other disorders. Decreased glucose levels (hypoglycemia) may result from excessive insulin therapy or various liver diseases.

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Technologist Page No: 4 of 16 DR.TANU RUNGTA



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Mr.MEDI ASSIST TPA

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NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days Age :-

Male Sex :-

Test Name

HAEMATOLOGY

Biological Ref Interval Value Unit

GLYCOSYLATED HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1C)

Methord:- CAPILLARY with EDTA

6.6

mg%

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE Methord:- Calculated Parameter

143 H

mg/dL

Interpretation:

Hemoglobin A1c %

Degree of Glucose Control Normal level Near normal glycemia

< 6.0 6.0 - 7.0 7.0 - 8.0 > 8.0

Good control Action suggested

Clinical Information:

Hemoglobin is the oxygen-carrying pigment that gives blood its red color and is also the predominant protein in red blood cells. About 90% of hemoglobin is hemoglobin A. Although predominant protein in red blood cells. About 90% of hemoglobin is hemoglobin A. Although one chemical component accounts for 92% of hemoglobin A, approximately 8% of hemoglobin A is made up of minor components that are chemically slightly different. These minor components include hemoglobin A1c, A1b, A1a1, and A1a2. Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) is a minor component of hemoglobin to which glucose is bound. HbA1c also is sometimes referred to as Glycosylated or Glycosylated Hemoglobin or Glycohemoglobin. In addition to random fasting blood glucose levels, HbA1c levels are routinely measured in the monitoring of people with diabetes. Levels of HbA1c are not influenced by daily fluctuations in the blood glucose concentration but reflect the average glucose levels over the prior six to eight weeks. Therefore, HbA1c is a useful indicator of how well the blood glucose level has been controlled in the recent past (over two to three months) and may be used to monitor the effects of diet, exercise, and drug therapy on blood glucose in people with diabetes.

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Technologist Page No: 5 of 16

DR.TANU RUNGTA

MD (Pathology) RMC No. 17226

This report is not valid for medico legal purpose



Age :-

Sex :-

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Mr.MEDI ASSIST TPA

SIST TPA
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HAEMATOLOGY

BLOOD GROUP ABO Methord:- Haemagglutination reaction

Male

"O" POSITIVE



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Patient ID: -12221570

Mr.MEDI ASSIST TPA

Final Authentication: 04/08/2022 16:53:30

NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days Age :-

Sex :-

Male

BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval

LIPID PROFILE

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- CHOD-PAP methodology

220.00

mg/dl

Desirable <200 200-239 Borderline

High> 240

InstrumentName:MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatments of lipid lipoprotein metabolism

disorders.

TRIGLYCERIDES
Methord:- GPO-TOPS methodology

152.00

mg/dl

Normal

Borderline high 150-199 200-499 High >500 Very high

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Triglyceride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving lipid metabolism and various endocrine disorders e.g. diabetes mellitus, nephrosis and liver obstruction.

DIRECT HDL CHOLESTEROL

Methord:- Selective inhibition Method

50.00

Male 35-80

Female 42-88

Instrument Name: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: An inverse relationship between HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) levels in serum and the incidence/prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been demonstrated in a number of epidemiological studies. Accurate measurement of HDL-C is of vital importance when assessing patient risk from CHD. Direct measurement gives improved accuracy and reproducibility when compared to precipitation methods

LDL CHOLESTEROL

Methord:- Calculated Method

144.67

mg/dl

mg/dl

Optimal <100 Near Optimal/above optimal 100-129

Borderline High 130-159 High 160-189 Very High > 190

VLDL CHOLESTEROL Methord:- Calculated

T.CHOLESTEROL/HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO 4.40

2.89

30.40

0.00 - 4.90

0.00 - 80.00

LDL / HDL CHOLESTEROL RATIO Methord:- Calculated

0.00 - 3.50

TOTAL LIPID

668.84

mg/dl

400.00 - 1000.00

- 1. Measurements in the same patient can show physiological analytical variations. Three scrialsamples 1 week apart are recommended for Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL& LDL Cholesterol.
- 2. As per NCEP guidelines, all adults above the age of 20 years should be screened for lipid status. Selective screening of children above the age of 2 years with a family history of premature cardiovascular disease or those with at least one parent with high total cholesterol is recommended
- 3. Low HDL levels are associated with Coronary Heart Disease due to insufficient HDL being available to participate in reverse cholesterol transport, the process by which cholesterol is eliminated fromperipheral tissues.

Comments: 1- ATP III suggested the addition of Non HDL Cholesterol (Total Cholesterol - HDL Cholesterol) as an indicator of all MGR

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Age :-

Sex :-

Male

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BIOCHEMISTRY

atherogenic lipoproteins (mainly LDL & VLDL). The Non HDL Cholesterolis used as a secondary target of therapy in persons with triglycerides >=200 mg/dL. The goal for Non HDL Cholesterol in those with increased triglyceride is 30 mg/dL above that set for LDL Cholesterol.

2 -For calculation of CHD risk, history of smoking, any medication for hypertension & current B.P. levels are required.



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Mr.MEDI ASSIST TPA

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NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

Age :-

37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days

Male Sex :-

LIVER PROFILE WITH GGT

SERUM BILIRUBIN (TOTAL) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	
SERUM BILIRUBIN (DIRECT) Methord:- DMSO/Diazo	
SERUM BILIRUBIN (INDIRECT) Methord:- Calculated	
SGOT	

Methord:- IFCC SGPT Methord:- IFCC

SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Methord: - DGKC - SCE

SERUM GAMMA GT

Methord:- Szasz methodology Instrument Name Randox Rx Imola

Interpretation: Elevations in GGT levels are seen earlier and more pronounced than those with other liver enzymes in cases of obstructive jaundice and

metastatic neoplasms. It may reach 5 to 30 times normal levels in intra-or post-hepatic biliary obstruction. Only moderate elevations in the enzyme level (2 to 5 times normal)are observed with infectious hepatitis

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN 6.80

Methord:- Direct Bluret Reagent
SERUM ALBUMIN Methord:- Bromocresol Green

SERUM GLOBULIN Methord:- CALCULATION

A/G RATIO

BIOCHEMISTRY

0.85	mg/dL	Infants: 0.2-8.0 mg/dL Adult - Up to - 1.2 mg/dL
0.25	mg/dL	Up to 0.40 mg/dL
0.60	mg/dl	0.30-0.70
23.9	U/L	Men- Up to - 37.0 Female - Up to - 31.0
35.9	U/L	Men- Up to - 40.0 Female- Up to - 31.0
70.50	U/L	53.00 - 141.00
20.50	U/L	10.00 - 45.00

5.10 - 8.00

2.80 - 4.50g/dl

gm/dl 2.20 - 3.502.95

1.31 1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation: Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

3.85

g/dl

Note:- These are group of tests that can be used to detect the presence of liver disease, distinguish among different types of liver disorders, gauge the extent of known liver damage, and monitor the response to treatment. Most liver diseases cause only mild symptoms initially, but these diseases must be detected early. Some tests are associated with functionality (e.g., albumin), some with cellular integrity (e.g., transaminase), and some with conditions linked to the biliary tract (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase). Conditions with elevated levels of ALT and AST include hepatitis A,B,C, paracetamol toxicity etc. Several biochemical tests are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. Some or all of these measurements are also carried out (usually about twice a year for routine cases) on those individuals taking certain medications, such as anticonvulsants, to ensure that the medications are not adversely impacting the person's liver.

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BIOCHEMISTRY

RFT / KFT WITH ELECTROLYTES

NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days

SERUM UREA Methord:- Urease/GLDH

Male

Age :-

Sex :-

24.50

mg/dl

10.00 - 50.00

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Urea measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain renal and metabolic diseases

SERUM CREATININE Methord:- Jaffe's Method

1.36

mg/dl

Males: 0.6-1.50 mg/dl Females: 0.6 -1.40 mg/dl

Interpretation:

Creatinine is measured primarily to assess kidney function and has certain advantages over the measurement of urea. The plasma level of creatinine is relatively independent of protein ingestion, water intake, rate of urine production and exercise. Depressed levels of plasma creatinine are rare and not

clinically significant. SERUM URIC ACID

InstrumentName: HORIBA YUMIZEN CA60 Daytona plus Interpretation: Elevated Urate: High purine diet, Alcohol. Renal insufficiency, Drugs, Polycythaemia vera, Malignancies, Hypothyroidism, Rare enzyme defects, Downs syndrome, Metabolic syndrome, Pregnancy, Gout.

SODIUM

135.0 - 148.0

Interpretation: Decreased sodium - Hyponatraemia Causes include: fluid or electrolyte loss, Drugs, Oedematous states, Legionnaire's disease and other chest infections, pseudonatremia, Hyperlipidaemias and paraproteinaemias, endocrine diseases, SIADH.

POTASSIUM

3.75

mmol/L

3.30 - 5.50

Methord:- Ion-Selective Electrode with Serum A. Elevated potassium (hyperkalaemia). Artefactual, Physiologida Vation, Drugs, Pathological states, Renal failure Interpretation: Adrenocortical insufficiency, metabolic acidoses, very high platelet or white cell counts B. Decreased potassium (hypokalaemia)Drugs, Liquoric Diarrhoea and vomiting, Metabolic alkalosis, Corticosteroid excess, Oedematous state, Anorexia nervosa/bulimia

CHLORIDE.

99.0

mmol/L

95.0 - 106.0

Methord:- Ion-Selective Electrode with Serum

Interpretation: Used for Electrolyte monitoring.

SERUM CALCIUM Methord: - Arsenazo III Method 9.70

mg/dL

8.80 - 10.20

InstrumentName: MISPA PLUS Interpretation: Serum calcium levels are believed to be controlled by parathyroid hormone and vitamin D. Increases in serum PTH or vitamin D are usually associated with hypercalcemia. Hypocalcemia may be observed in hypoparathyroidism, nephrosis and pancreatitis.

SERUM TOTAL PROTEIN
MOROIT- Direct Biuret Reagent

6.80

g/dl

5.10 - 8.00 Janu

Technologist

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DR.TANU RUNGTA



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Sex :- Male

BIOCHEMISTRY

SERUM ALBUMIN
Methord:- Bromocresol Green

3.85 g/dl
2.80 - 4.50

SERUM GLOBULIN
Methord:- CALCULATION

2.95 gm/dl
2.20 - 3.50

A/G RATIO 1.31 1.30 - 2.50

Interpretation: Measurements obtained by this method are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney and bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

INTERPRETATION

Kidney function tests are group of tests that can be used to evaluate how well the kidneys are functioning. Creatinine is a waste product that comes from protein in the diet and also comes from the normal wear and tear of muscles of the body. In blood, it is a marker of GFR in urine, it can remove the need for 24-hourcollections for many analytes or be used as a quality assurance tool to assess the accuracy of a 24-hour collection Higher levels may be a sign that the kidneys are not working properly. As kidney disease progresses, the level of creatinine and urea in the blooding are nephrotoxic hence KFT is done before and after initiation of treatment with these drugs.

Low serum creatinine values are rare; they almost always reflect low muscle mass.

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DR.TANU RUNGTA MD (Pathology) RMC No. 17226

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NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days

Male

Age :-Sex :-

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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Test Name	Value Unit	Biological Ref Interval
Urine Routine		
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION		
COLOUR	PALE YELLOW	PALE YELLOW
APPEARANCE	Clear	Clear
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION		
REACTION(PH)	7.0	5.0 - 7.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.015	1.010 - 1.030
PROTEIN	NIL	NIL
SUGAR	NIL	NIL
BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL	NORMAL
KETONES	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
NITRITE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION		
RBC/HPF	NIL /HPF	NIL
WBC/HPF	2-3 /HPF	2-3
EPITHELIAL CELLS	2-3 /HPF	2-3
CRYSTALS/HPF	ABSENT	ABSENT
CAST/HPF	ABSENT	ABSENT
AMORPHOUS SEDIMENT	ABSENT	ABSENT
BACTERIAL FLORA	ABSENT	ABSENT
YEAST CELL	ABSENT	ABSENT
OTHER	ABSENT	

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10:35:34

NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

Age:- 37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days

Sex :- Male

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

URINE SUGAR (FASTING) Collected Sample Received Nil

Nil



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NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

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10:35:34

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

/HPF

Company :-

Mr.MEDI ASSIST TPA

Final Authentication: 04/08/2022 16:53:30

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

STOOL ANALYSIS PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Male

MUCUS BLOOD

Age :-

Sex :-

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

RBC's

WBC/HPF

OVA

CYSTS

OTHERS Collected Sample Received

/HPF

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Technologist

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Age :-

Sex :-

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10:35:34

TOTAL THYROID PROFILE

Male

IMMUNOASSAY

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Ref Interval
THYROID-TRIIODOTHYRONINE T3 Methord:- Chemiluminescence Reference Range (T3)	1.35	ng/m	0.60 - 1.81 ng/ml
Premature Infants 26-30 Weeks ,3-4 days		0.24 - 1.32 ng/m	
Full-Term Infants 1-3 days		0.89 - 4.05 ng/m	
1 Week		0.91 - 3.00 ng/ml	
1- 11 Months		0.85 - 2.50 ng/m	
Prepubertal Children		1.19 - 2.18 ng/ml	

NOTE: In pregnancy total T3,T4 increase to 1.5 times the normal range.

Clinical Information Primary malfunction of the thyroid gland may result in excessive(hyper) or low(hypo) release of T3 or T4. In additional, as TSH directly affect thyroid function, malfunction of the pituitary or the hypothalamus influences the thyroid gland activity. Disease in any portion of the thyroid-pituitary-hypothalamus system may influence the level of T3 and T4 in the blood, in Primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyrodism, TSH levels may be low. IN addition, In Euthyroid sick Syndrom, multiple alterations in serum thyroid function test findings have been recognized in patient with a wide variety of nonthyroid illness (NTI) serum without evidence of preexisting thyroid or hypothalamic- pituitary disease.

THYROID - THYROXINE (T4)

7.60 ug/dl 4.50 - 10.90 ug/dl

InstrumentName: VITROS ECI Interpretation: The measurement of Total T4 aids in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. While >99.9% of T4 is protein-bound, primarily to thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), it is the free fraction that is biologically active. In most patients, the total T4 concentration is a good indicator of thyroid status. T4 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, free T4 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake may be used with the total T4 result to calculate the free T4 index (FT4I) and estimate the concentration of free T4.Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TT4 concentrations in vivo.

Methord:- Chemiluminescence

2.130

uIU/mL

0.35 - 5.5 > 20 Years

The levels of thyroid hormone (T3 & T4) are low in case of Primary, Secondary and Tertary hypothyroidism and sometimes in nonthyroidal illness also.

Increased levels are found in Grave's disease, hyperthyroidism and thyroid hormone resistance. T3 levels are also raised in T3 thyrotoxicosis. TSH levels are raised in primary hypothyroidism and are low in hyperthyroidism and secondary hypothyroidism. In Pregnancy - Level Total T3 (ng/mL) Total T4 (µg/dl) TSH (µIU/ml) 1st Trimester 0.81-1.90 6.6-12.4 0.1-2.5

2nd Trimester 1.0-2.6 6.6-15.5 0.2-3.0

Note: TSH levels are subject to circadian variation, reaching peak levels between 2-4 AM and at a minimum between 6-10 PM.

The variation is of the order of 50%. Hence time of the day has influence on the measured serum TSH concentrations.

InstrumentName: VITROS ECI Interpretation: Trilodothyronine (T3) contributes to the maintenance of the euthyroid state. A decrease in T3 concentration of up to 50% occurs in a variety of clinical situations, including acute and chronic disease. Although T3 results alone cannot be used to diagnose hypothyroidism, T3 concentration may be more sensitive than thyroxine (T4) for hyperthyroidism. Consequently, the total T3 assay can be used in conjunction with other assays to aid in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. T3 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as

MGR

Technologist Page No: 15 of 16 DR.TANU RUNGTA MD (Pathology)

RMC No. 17226



NAME :- Mr. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH

37 Yrs 1 Mon 12 Days

O +91 141 4824885 maxcarediagnostics1@gmail.com



Date :- 04/08/2022

10:35:34

Ref. By Doctor:-BANK OF BARODA

Lab/Hosp :-

Company :- Mr.N

Patient ID: -12221570

Mr.MEDI ASSIST TPA

Final Authentication: 04/08/2022 16:53:30

pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, Free T3 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake, or T4 uptake can be used with the total T3 result to calculate the free T3 index and estimate the concentration of free T3.

IMMUNOASSAY

InstrumentName: VITROS ECI Interpretation: The measurement of Total T4 aids in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease. While >99.9% of T4 is protein-bound, primarily to thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), it is the free fraction that is biologically active. In most patients, the total T4 concentration is a good indicator of thyroid status. T4 concentrations may be altered in some conditions, such as pregnancy, that affect the capacity of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins. Under such conditions, free T4 can provide the best estimate of the metabolically active hormone concentration. Alternatively, T3 uptake may be used with the total T4 result to calculate the free T4 index (FT4I) and estimate the concentration of free T4. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TT4 concentrations in vivo.

InstrumentName: VITROS ECI Interpretation: TSH stimulates the production of thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) by the thyroid gland. The diagnosis of overt hypothyroidism by the finding of a low total T4 or free T4 concentration is readily confirmed by a raised TSH concentration. Measurement of low or undetectable TSH concentrations may assist the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, where concentrations of T4 and T3 are elevated and TSH secretion is suppressed. These have the advantage of discriminating between the concentrations of TSH observed in thyrotoxicosis, compared with the low, but detectable, concentrations t hat occur in subclinical hyperthyroidism. The performance of this assay has not been established forneonatal specimens. Some drugs and some nonthyroidal patient conditions are known to alter TSH concentrations in vivo.

INTERPRETATION

Age :-

Sex :-

Male

PREGNANCY	REFERENCE RANGE FOR TSH IN uIU/mL (As per American Thyroid Association)				
1st Trimester	0.10-2.50				
2nd Trimester	0.20-3.00				
3rd Trimester	0.30-3.00				

*** End of Report ***

MGR

Technologist
Page No: 16 of 16



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MR. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH	37 Y/Male		
Registration Date: 04/08/2022	Ref. by: BANK OF BARODA		

ULTRASOUND OF WHOLE ABDOMEN

Liver is of normal size (12.9 cm). **Echo-texture is increased**. No focal space occupying lesion is seen within liver parenchyma. Intra hepatic biliary channels are not dilated. Portal vein diameter is normal.

Gall bladder is partially distended. Wall is not thickened. No calculus or mass lesion is seen in gall bladder. Common bile duct is not dilated.

Pancreas is of normal size and contour. Echo-pattern is normal. No focal lesion is seen within pancreas.

Spleen is of normal size (9.7 cm) and shape. Echotexture is normal. No focal lesion is seen.

Kidneys are normally sited and are of normal size and shape. Cortico-medullary echoes are normal. Collecting system does not show any calculus or dilatation. Right kidney is measuring approx. 11.2 x 5.4 cm. Left kidney is measuring approx. 10.6 x 5.5 cm.

Urinary bladder does not show any calculus or mass lesion.

Prevoid: 307 cc Postvoid: 33 cc (borderline significant)

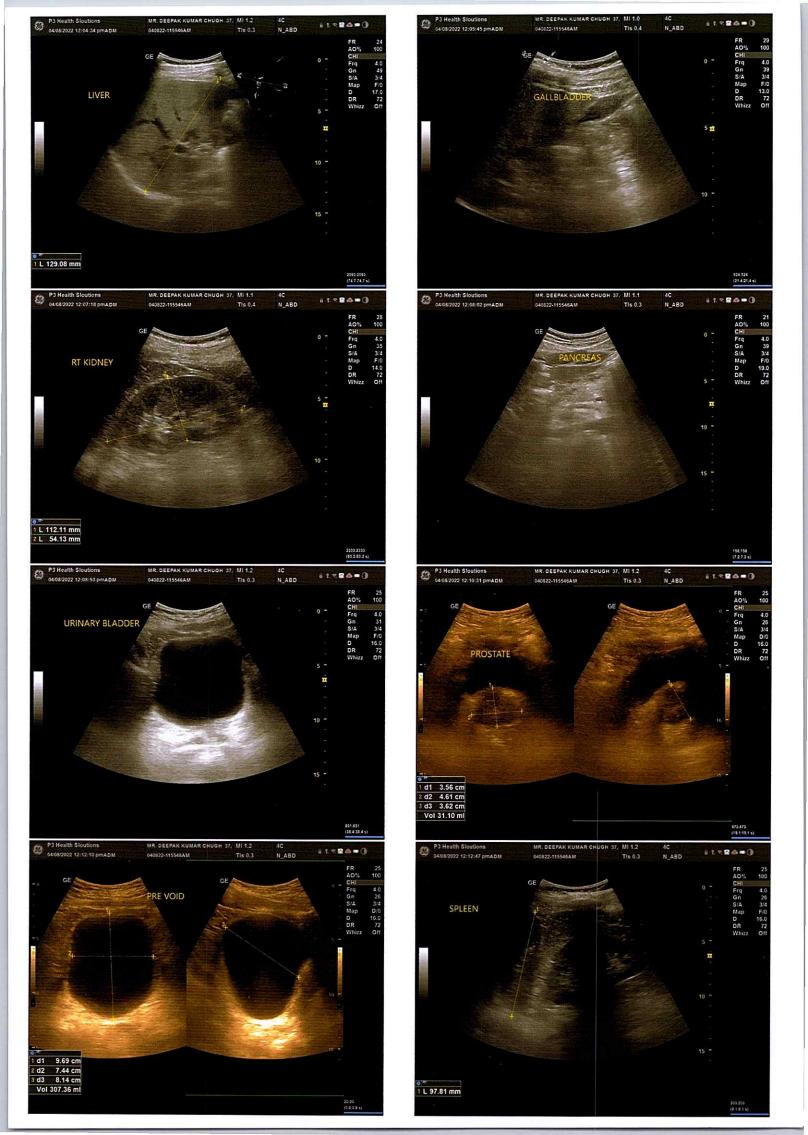
Prostate is mildly enlarged in size (measuring 3.5 x 4.6 x 3.6 cm, volume 31-32 cc) with mild indentation of base of urinary bladder by median lobe – grade 1 prostatomegaly with BPH likely.

No enlarged nodes are visualized. No retro-peritoneal lesion is identified. No significant free fluid is seen in pelvis.

IMPRESSION:

- Grade 1 prostatomegaly with borderline significant postvoid urine retention as described above – likely BPH. <u>Adv: Clinical/PSA correlation.</u>
- · Grade 1 fatty liver.

Dr. SHALINI GOEL MBBS, DNB (Radiologist) RMC No. 21954 P-3 Health Solutions LLP









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NAME:	MR. DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH	AGE	37 YRS/M
REF.BY	BANK OF BARODA	DATE	04/08/2022

CHEST X RAY (PA VIEW)

Bilateral lung fields appear clear.

Bilateral costo-phrenic angles appear clear.

Cardiothoracic ratio is normal.

Thoracic soft tissue and skeletal system appear unremarkable.

Soft tissue shadows appear normal.

IMPRESSION: No significant abnormality is detected.

Shallni

DR.SHALINI GOEL M.B.B.S, D.N.B (Radiodiagnosis) RMC No.: 21954

P3 HEALTH SOLUTIONS LLP

12229292/Mr Deepak Kumar Chugh 37Yrs-9Months/Male B-14, Vidhyanagar Nagar, Enclave, Phase-2, Jaipur

Ref.: BANK OF BARODA Test Date: 04-Aug-2022(1:01:57 P) Notch: 50Hz

0.05Hz - 100Hz Kgs/ Cms

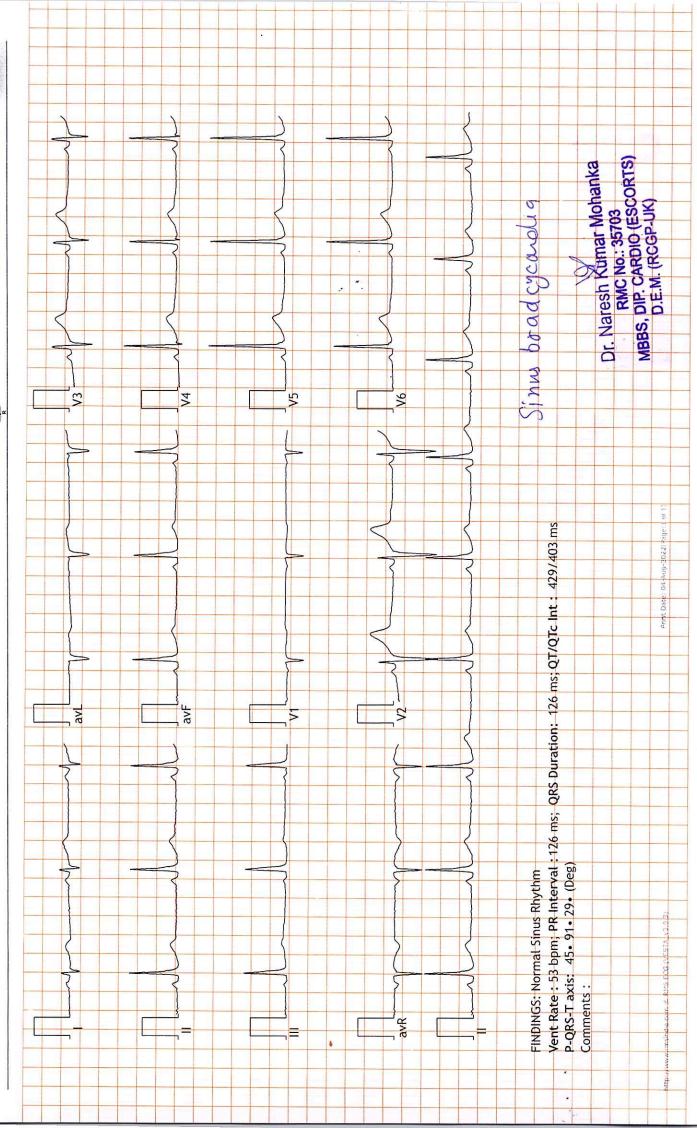
25mm/Sec 10mm/mV BP: ____

_ mmHg

HR: 53 bpm

PR Interval: 126 ms

QRS Duration: 126 ms QT/QTc: 429/403ms P-QRS-T Axis: 45 - 91 - 29 (Deg)



Summary

B-14, Vidhyadhar Nagar Enclave, Phase -2, Jaipur 12221572/MR DEEPAK KUMAR CHUGH37 Yrs/Male 0 Kg/0 Cms Date: 04-Aug-2022 01:03:40 PM Ref. By: BARK OF BARODA Medication:

Protocol : BRUCE History :

Medication : Objective :							mswy .					<u>1</u>
Stage Stag	StageTime F	PhaseTime	Speed	Grade	METS	H.R.	B.P.	R.P.P.	PVC	Comments	W	S 0
Supine		(minister)	(mpri)	(2)	1.0		115/75	57	-			
Standing					1.0		115/75	82	•			
TV.					1.0		115/75	108				
ExStart					1.0	93	115/75	106				
Stage 1	3:01	3:02	1.7	10.0	4.7	97	120/75	116	-			avR
	3:01	6:02	2.5	12.0	7.1	115	125/80	143	-			
Stage 3	3:01	9:02	3.4	14.0	10.2	139	130/80	180	•			avL
PeakEx	0:39	9:40	4.2	16.0	10.9	146	130/80	189	-			avF
Recovery	1:00		0.0	0.0	4.3	109	130/80	141			V	
Recovery	2:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	92	145/85	133				V1
Recovery	3:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	82	140/85	116	•			V2
Recovery	4:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	80	130/80	104				V5
Recovery	5:00		0.0	0.0	1.0	83	125/75	103			PreEx V1	2
Findings:												1
Exercise Time	Time	:09:39	:39									V5
Max HR Attained	ttained 145/85/mmHo)		6 bpm 8	:146 bpm 80% of Max Predictable HR 183	edictabl	e HR 183						V6
	Load atta	Ų	9(Good	:10.9(Good Effort Tolerance)	ance)						-0.2 PeakEx	
					base line		eco show whi	IUM C	These	e is no	significant.	St & Changes
Advice/Comments:					achiev his	g- 9	THR 80%		in View	£ 00	IR FAT	in conclusive
					٤	Occepto 6		Thi Carl				Dr. Naresh Kumar Mohanka RMC No.: 35703
http://www.respindla.com id, 8155		VEGADUL VE.O.S										MBBS, DIP. CARDIO (ESCORTS)

